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EXAMINER PARRY, CHRISTOPHER L				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/020,162

Applicant(s)

SUH, JI SIM

Examiner

CHRIS PARRY

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-19 and 38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-19 and 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-19 and 38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
2. Applicant's failure to adequately traverse the Examiner's taking of Official Notice in the last Office Action is taken as an admission of the fact(s) noticed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-7, 15-19, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al. "Davis" (USPN 5,822,123) in view of Yoshida (USPN 5,936,611) further in view of Shalit et al. "Shalit" (USPN 5,714,971) and further in view of Rochford et al. "Rochford" (USPN 6,691,282).

Regarding Claim 1, Davis discloses a method for implementing a help function (FIG. 46) in a digital television receiver (satellite receiver shown in FIG. 1 – Col. 9, lines 1-14) with a plurality of buttons, including a help button (50 – figure 4; Col. 12, lines 49-55) and cursor buttons (43A, 43B – figure 4; Col. 12, lines 49-55), provided on the

digital television receiver or on a remote controller (40 – figure 4; Col. 13, lines 50-52), the method comprising the steps of: displaying main help items (i.e., help messages) in the digital television receiver on a first area of a screen when a user pushes the help button (i.e., user depresses the "HELP" key 50 and microcontroller 16 retrieves stored help messages from memory and cause them to be displayed on television receiver 27) (Col. 13, lines 17-49).

Davis teaches displaying a help description (help hint 402) of the indicated one (program listing) on an area of the screen without a separate key signal (i.e., user stalls cursor on a program listing) when the cursor indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed element (Col. 35, lines 7-32). Davis discloses that it is a known feature in the art to use a cursor to indicate an item and display information related to the item indicated by the cursor, such that, hint 402 or "help description" is displayed for the user, without requiring further action from the viewer or "separate key signal". However, Davis fails to explicitly disclose displaying main help items including titles of external elements and indicating any one of the titles of the external elements.

In an analogous art, Yoshida discloses a method for implementing a help function (FIG. 3) in a television receiver (figure 1) with a plurality of buttons, including a help button (help/menu button 31 - figure 2) and cursor buttons (directional keys 33-36 – figure 2) provided on a remote controller (10 – figure 2), the method comprising the steps of:

displaying main help items including titles of external elements (i.e., Remote Control, Picture, Audio, Set-up, etc.) in the television receiver [figure 1] on a first area of

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a screen (51 – figure 4) when a user pushes the help button [31] (Col. 4, lines 52-58; Col. 5, lines 1-34);

indicating any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor as the user manipulates the cursor buttons [33-36] (Col. 5, lines 15-20), and displaying a detailed configuration (i.e., Contrast, Brightness, etc.) of the external element (i.e., Picture) indicated by the cursor on a second area of the screen (52 – figure 4) (Col. 5, lines 20-43);

displaying on a third area of the screen a help description (lower right corner of screen as shown in figure 4) without a separate key signal when the cursor indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed element (Col. 5, lines 26-43); and

wherein the first, second and third areas (items 51, sub-items 52, and functional descriptions – see figure 4) are simultaneously displayed on the screen (figure 4; Col. 5, lines 1-43).

Yoshida teaches the menu shown in FIG. 4 comprises three display areas which are shown simultaneously. The first area, the top of the screen in figure 4, list items 51 or “titles of external elements”. The second area, lower left corner of the screen in figure 4, sub-items 52 or “detailed configuration of the external element” is displayed, along with the first area for items 51. The third area, lower right corner of the screen in figure 4, a help description is displayed instructing the user how to set changes and how to exit the help menu; this help description is displayed without a separate key signal (Col. 5, lines 1-43).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis to include displaying main help items including titles of external elements in the television receiver on a first area of a screen when a user pushes the help button and indicating any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor as the user manipulates the cursor buttons as taught by Yoshida for the benefit of providing a user-friendly interface that allows a user to check the function of an electrical apparatus without relying on a user manual.

The combination of Davis and Yoshida disclose displaying on a third area of the screen a help description without a separate key signal when the cursor indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed element (Yoshida - Col. 5, lines 26-43). However the combination fails to specifically disclose displaying on a third area of the screen a help description with respect to one part of the detailed configuration indicated by the cursor on the second area of the screen when the cursor indicates any one part of the detailed configuration.

In an analogous art, Shalit discloses a method comprising the steps of:
displaying main help items including titles of external elements (i.e., model names) on a first area (pane 93 – figure 7) of a screen (display screen 16 – figure 1) (Col. 9, lines 4-9 and Col. 3, lines 3-14);

indicating any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor (i.e., user manipulates mouse 18 to move cursor 20 on screen 16 and indicates MX-6 from pane 93 or “first area”)”) as the user manipulates cursor buttons (19 –figure 1) and displaying a detailed configuration (pane 94 - figure 7) of the external element indicated by the

cursor [20] on a second area of the screen (i.e., user selects the model MX-6 from pane 93 and options for the car are displayed in pane 94) (Col. 9, lines 10-11 and Col. 8, lines 50-57);

displaying on a third area of the screen (pane 95 – figure 7) a help description with respect to one part of the detailed configuration indicated by the cursor [20] on the second area of the screen (i.e., user indicates anti-lock brakes from pane 94 and the corresponding description is shown in pane 95) when the cursor indicates any one part of the detailed configuration (Col. 9, lines 12-13 and Col. 8, lines 50-57);

wherein the first [93], second [94] and third [95] areas are simultaneously displayed on the screen (figure 7; Col. 8, line 50 to Col. 9, line 15).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis and Yoshida to include displaying on a third area of the screen a help description with respect to one part of the detailed configuration indicated by the cursor on the second area of the screen without a separate key signal when the cursor indicates any one part of the detailed configuration as taught by Shalit for the benefit of combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results of providing a user-friendly interface which allows a user to view multiple related items on a single screen.

The combination of Davis, Yoshida, and Shalit fail to specifically disclose displaying a figure of the external element indicated by the cursor on a second area of the screen.

In an analogous art, Rochford discloses a method comprising the steps of:

displaying main help items including titles of external elements (i.e., file names within containment hierarchy 20) on a first area (window 40 – figs. 7 & 8) of a screen (display 14 – figure 9) (Col. 5, lines 1-23 & Col. 3, lines 13-21);

indicating any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor (i.e., user may drag arrow 44 or double click using mouse 18 to select any level in hierarchy 20 from window 40 or “first area”) as the user manipulates the cursor [44] and displaying a figure (map 48 – figs. 7 & 8) of the external element indicated by the cursor [44] on a second area of the screen (i.e., user drags arrow or “cursor” 44 [user may also double click on an element] to indicate Canada as shown in figure 7 and map 48 in the second window 42 is automatically updated to display a map of Canada) (Col. 5, lines 1-23 and lines 44-60);

displaying on a third area of the screen a help description (list of contents 34 – figure 8) with respect to one part of the figure indicated by the cursor (100 – figure 8) on the second area [48] of the screen (i.e., map 48 displays a map of Canada in figure 8 where a user can place cursor 100 over different provinces) without a separate key signal (i.e., by “mousing over” parts of map 48) when the cursor indicates any one part of the figure (i.e., when a user moves the cursor 100 over the province of Quebec, the name of the element indicated by the cursor is displayed in list of contents 34) (Col. 6, lines 3-24);

wherein the first [40], second [48] and third [34] areas are simultaneously displayed on the screen (figure 8; Col. 6, lines 3-24 and Col. 4, lines 59-67).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis, Yoshida, and Shalit to include displaying a figure of the external element indicated by the cursor on a second area of the screen as taught by Rochford for the benefit of assisting the user with navigation through an on screen display in a manner which allows the context of what is being observed to be continuously clear.

As for Claim 3, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, in particular Yoshida teaches wherein the help description displayed on the third area is disappeared from the screen while the help descriptions on the first and second areas remain on the screen, when user pushes any one of the buttons including the help button (Col. 7, lines 33-36).

As for Claim 4, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, in particular Shalit discloses wherein the help description (pane 95 – figure 7) is displayed on the third area [95] of the screen only if the user pushes the help button (i.e., user single clicks on one part of the configuration) again in a state where the cursor indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed element (Col. 9, lines 4-13 and Col. 4, lines 20-26).

As for Claim 5, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, in particular Yoshida teaches wherein the help description of the third area is disappeared from the

screen while the help descriptions of the first and second areas remain on the screen, when the user pushes the help button again and then releases it (Col. 5, lines 55-58).

As for Claim 6, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, in particular Yoshida teaches wherein the help description is displayed on the third area of the screen only if the user pushes any one other than the help button among the buttons in a state where the cursor indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed element (Col. 7, line 6-21).

As for Claim 7, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, in particular Yoshida wherein the help description of the third area is disappeared from the screen when the user pushes any one other than the help button, and the help descriptions of the first and second areas only remain on the screen (Col. 5, lines 64-67).

As for Claim 15, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, in particular Davis discloses wherein the buttons including the OSD button, the help button, and the cursor buttons are formed on a front panel of a main body in the digital television receiver (Col. 13, lines 50-52).

As for Claim 16, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, in particular Davis discloses wherein the buttons including the OSD button, the help button, and the

cursor buttons are formed on a front panel of a remote controller for the digital television receiver (figure 4; Col. 12, line 49 to Col. 13, line 49).

As for Claim 17, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford disclose, Shalit discloses wherein the first to third areas are independently displayed on the screen without being overlapped with one another (figure 7).

As for Claim 18, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford fail to disclose wherein the main help items displayed on the first area include a remote key, a program remote, a front panel, a rear panel, a hook up, a menu, and a guide. The examiner gives Official Notice that it is notoriously well known in the art to include a graphical user interface wherein the main help items displayed on the first area include a remote key, a program remote, a front panel, a rear panel, a hook up, a menu, and a guide, thus allowing the user interface to be customized to the particular system. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford to include the main help items displayed on the first area include a remote key, a program remote, a front panel, a rear panel, a hook up, a menu, and a guide for the benefit of providing a user-friendly interface that allows a user to quickly navigate the customized options of the user's receiver.

As for Claim 19, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford fail to disclose wherein the parts of the configuration of each element on the third area include a front panel, a rear

panel, and buttons and terminals on a remote controller. The examiner gives Official Notice that it is notoriously well known in the art to include a graphical user interface wherein the parts of the configuration of each element on the third area include a front panel, a rear panel, and buttons and terminals on a remote controller, thus allowing the user interface to be customized to the particular system. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford to include the parts of the configuration of each element on the third area include a front panel, a rear panel, and buttons and terminals on a remote controller for the benefit of providing a user-friendly interface that allows a user to quickly navigate the customized options of the user's receiver.

Regarding Claim 38, Davis discloses a digital television (satellite receiver shown in figure 1 – Col. 9, lines 1-14), comprising:

- a display screen (27 – figure 1) (Col. 13, lines 17-21);

- a controller (16 – figure 1) operatively connected to the display screen (Col. 13, lines 17-49 and Col. 9, line 38 to Col. 10, line 21), the controller configured to:

- control the display screen [27] to display main help items (i.e., help messages) in the digital television receiver on a first area of the display screen when a user pushes a help button (i.e., user depresses the "HELP" key 50 and microcontroller 16 retrieves stored help messages from memory and cause them to be displayed on television receiver 27) on a remote device (40 – figure 4) or on the digital television (Col. 12, lines 49-55; Col. 13, lines 50-52; Col. 13, lines 17-49); and

control the display screen [27] to display on an area of the display screen a help description (help hint 402) without a separate key signal (i.e., user stalls cursor on a program listing) when the cursor indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed element (Col. 35, lines 7-32). Davis discloses that it is a known feature in the art to use a cursor to indicate an item and display information related to the item indicated by the cursor, such that, hint 402 or "help description" is displayed for the user, without requiring further action from the viewer or "separate key signal". However, Davis fails to explicitly disclose displaying main help items including titles of external elements and indicating any one of the titles of the external elements.

In an analogous art, Yoshida discloses a television (figure 1), comprising:
a display screen (9 – figure 1) (Col. 5, lines 9-15);
a controller (6 – figure 1) operatively connected to the display screen [9] (Col. 3, lines 31-57), the controller configured to:

control the display screen [9] to display main help items including titles of external elements (i.e., Remote Control, Picture, Audi, Set-up, etc.) in the television receiver [figure 1] on a first area (51 – figure 4) of the display screen when a user pushes a help button (31 – figure 2) on a remote device (10 – figure 2) (Col. 4, lines 52-58 and Col. 5, lines 1-34);

control the display screen [9] to indicate any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor as the user manipulates cursor buttons (33-36 – figure 2) (Col. 5, lines 15-20) on the remote device [10], and displaying a detailed configuration (i.e.,

Contrast, Brightness, etc.) of the external element (i.e., Picture) indicated by the cursor on a second area (52 – figure 4) of the display screen (Col. 5, lines 20-43); and

control the display screen [9] to display on a third area of the display screen a help description (lower right corner of screen as shown in figure 4) without a separate key signal when the cursor indicates any one part of the detailed configuration (Col. 5, lines 26-43),

wherein the first, second and third areas (items 51, sub-items 52, and functional description) are simultaneously displayed on the display screen (figure 4; Col. 5, lines 1-43).

Yoshida teaches the menu shown in FIG. 4 comprises three display areas which are shown simultaneously. The first area, the top of the screen in figure 4, list items 51 or "titles of external elements". The second area, lower left corner of the screen in figure 4, sub-items 52 or "detailed configuration of the external element" is displayed, along with the first area for items 51. The third area, lower right corner of the screen in figure 4, a help description is displayed instructing the user how to set changes and how to exit the help menu; this help description is displayed without a separate key signal (Col. 5, lines 1-43).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis to include control the display screen to display main help items including titles of external elements in the television receiver on a first area of the display screen when a user pushes a help button on a remote device and indicating any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor as the user

manipulates the cursor buttons on the remote device as taught by Yoshida for the benefit of providing a user-friendly interface that allows a user to check the function of an electrical apparatus without relying on a user manual.

The combination of Davis and Yoshida disclose displaying on a third area of the screen a help description without a separate key signal when the cursor indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed element (Yoshida - Col. 5, lines 26-43). However the combination fails to specifically disclose control the display screen to display on a third area of the display screen a help description with respect to one part of the detailed configuration indicated by the cursor on the second area of the display screen when the cursor indicates any one part of the detailed configuration.

In an analogous art, Shalit discloses an apparatus (figure 1) comprising:

a display screen (15 –figure 1) (Col. 3, lines 3-14);

a controller (11 – figure 1) operatively connected to the display screen [15] (Col. 3, lines 3-14), the controller configured to:

control the display screen [15] to display main help items including titles of external elements (i.e., model names) on a first area (93 –figure 7) of the display screen (Col. 9, lines 4-9);

control the display screen [15] to indicate any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor (i.e., user manipulates mouse 18 to move cursor 20 on screen 16 and indicates MX-6 from pane 93 or “first area”) as the user manipulates cursor buttons (19 –figure 1) on the remote device [18], and displaying a detailed configuration (pane 94 – figure 7) of the external element indicated by the cursor [20] on a second

area [94] of the display screen (i.e., user selects the model MX-6 from pane 93 and options for the car are displayed in pane 94) (Col. 9, lines 10-11 and Col. 8, lines 50-57); and

control the display screen [15] to display on a third area (95 – figure 7) of the display screen a help description with respect to one part of the detailed configuration indicated by the cursor [20] on the second area of the display screen (i.e., user indicates anti-lock brakes from pane 94 and the corresponding description is shown in pane 95) when the cursor indicates any one part of the detailed configuration (Col. 9, lines 12-13 and Col. 8, lines 50-57);

wherein the first [93], second [94] and third [95] areas are simultaneously displayed on the display screen (figure 7; Col. 8, line 50 to Col. 9, line 15).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis and Yoshida to include displaying on a third area of the screen a help description with respect to one part of the detailed configuration indicated by the cursor on the second area of the screen without a separate key signal when the cursor indicates any one part of the detailed configuration as taught by Shalit for the benefit of combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results of providing a user-friendly interface which allows a user to view multiple related items on a single screen.

The combination of Davis, Yoshida, and Shalit fail to specifically disclose displaying a figure of the external element indicated by the cursor on a second area of the screen.

In an analogous art, Rochford discloses an apparatus (figure 9) comprising:

a display screen (14 – figure 9) (Col. 3, lines 13-21);

a controller (10 – figure 9) operatively connected to the display screen (Col. 3, lines 13-21), the controller configured to

control the display screen to display main help items including titles of external elements (i.e., file names within containment hierarchy 20) on a first area (window 40 – figs. 7 & 8) of the display screen (Col. 5, lines 1-23);

control the display screen to indicate any one of the titles of the external elements with a cursor (i.e., user may drag arrow 44 or double click using mouse 18 to select any level in hierarchy 20 from window 40 or “first area”) as the user manipulates the cursor [44] on the remote device (18 – figure 9), and displaying a figure (map 48 – figs. 7 & 8) of the external element indicated by the cursor [44] on a second area of the display screen (i.e., user drags arrow or “cursor” 44 [user may also double click on an element] to indicate Canada as shown in figure 7 and map 48 in the second window 42 is automatically updated to display a map of Canada) (Col. 5, lines 1-23 and lines 44-60);

control the display screen to display on a third area of the screen a help description (list of contents 34 – figure 8) with respect to one part of the figure indicated by the cursor (100 – figure 8) on the second area [48] of the display screen (i.e., map 48 displays a map of Canada in figure 8 where a user can place cursor 100 over different provinces) without a separate key signal (i.e., by “mousing over” parts of map 48) when the cursor indicates any one part of the figure (i.e., when a user moves the cursor 100

over the province of Quebec, the name of the element indicated by the cursor is displayed in list of contents 34) (Col. 6, lines 3-24);

wherein the first [40], second [48] and third [34] areas are simultaneously displayed on the screen (figure 8; Col. 6, lines 3-24 and Col. 4, lines 59-67).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis, Yoshida, and Shalit to include displaying a figure of the external element indicated by the cursor on a second area of the screen as taught by Rochford for the benefit of assisting the user with navigation through an on screen display in a manner which allows the context of what is being observed to be continuously clear.

5. Claims 8-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis in view of Yoshida further in view of Shalit and further in view of Rochford as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nsonwu et al. "Nsonwu" (USPN 6,978,473).

As for Claim 8, Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford fail to specifically disclose displaying OSD menu items including an help item on the screen when the user pushes the OSD button; and displaying main help items including titles of the external elements in the digital television receiver on the first area when the cursor indicates the help item among the OSD menu items as the user manipulates the cursor buttons.

In an analogous art, Nsonwu discloses displaying OSD menu items (804 – figure 8) including a help item (830 – figure 8) on the screen when the user pushes the OSD button (Col. 5, lines 5-9 & 43-58; Col. 7, lines 28-44).

Nsonwu further discloses displaying main help items (810,814,816,818,820 – figure 8) including titles of the external elements (i.e.; device setup) in the digital television receiver on the first area when the cursor indicates the help item among the OSD menu items as the user manipulates the cursor buttons (Col. 5, lines 29-33 & 49-51; Col. 7, lines 28-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, and Rochford to include displaying OSD menu items including an help item and displaying main help items including titles of external elements as taught by Nsonwu for the benefit of providing a user-friendly interface that provides the user with shortcut methods for navigating through features of the user's receiver.

As for Claim 9, the combination of Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, Rochford, and Nsonwu disclose, in particular Davis teaches wherein the main help items of the first area are displayed on the screen without a separate key signal when the cursor indicates the help item among the OSD menu items (i.e., when a user stalls the cursor and indicates any one part of the configuration of the displayed item, display information related to the item indicated by the cursor, such that, hint 402 or "help description" is displayed for the user, without requiring further action from the viewer or "separate key signal") (Col. 35, lines 7-32).

As for Claim 10, the combination of Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, Rochford, and Nsonwu disclose, in particular Nsonwu teaches wherein the main help items displayed on the first area are disappeared from the screen when the user pushes any one of the buttons including the help button (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

As for Claim 11, the combination of Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, Rochford, and Nsonwu disclose, in particular Nsonwu teaches wherein the main help items are displayed on the first area of the screen only if the user pushes the help button in a state where the cursor indicates the help item among the OSD menu items displayed on the screen (Col. 7, lines 43-44).

As for Claim 12, the combination of Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, Rochford, and Nsonwu disclose, in particular Yoshida teaches wherein the main help items of the first area are displayed on the screen while the user pushes the help button, and the main help items of the first area are disappeared from the screen when the user releases the help button, so that the OSD menu items only remain on the screen (Col. 5, lines 55-58).

As for Claim 13, the combination of Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, Rochford, and Nsonwu disclose, in particular Yoshida teaches wherein the main help items of the first area are displayed on the screen only if the user pushes any one other than the help

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button among the buttons in a state where the cursor indicates the help item (Col. 7, lines 13-21).

As for Claim 14, the combination of Davis, Yoshida, Shalit, Rochford, and Nsonwu disclose, in particular Nsonwu teaches wherein the main help items of the first area are disappeared from the screen and the OSD menu items only remain on the screen, when the user pushes any one other than the help button among the buttons (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRIS PARRY whose telephone number is (571) 272-8328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM EST to 4:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN MILLER can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John W. Miller/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2421

CHRIS PARRY
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/C. P./
Examiner, Art Unit 2421